

## ADVANCED READING COMPREHENSION TEST

### PROSE

Mark the correct answers on the Scantron sheet based upon the passage below.

Passage A:

Cicero Incurs the Enmity of the Upper Class by Accusing Verres

1           Quaeret aliquis fortasse: “Tantumne igitur labōrem, tantās  
2 inimicitias tot hominum suscepturus es?” Nōn studiō quidem hercule ullō  
3 neque voluntate; sed nōn idem licet mihi quod eīs quī nōbilī genere nātī sunt,  
4 quibus omnia populī Rōmānī beneficia dormientibus dēferuntur; longē aliā  
5 mihi lēge in hāc civitate et condiciōne vīvendum est. Venit mihi in mentem  
6 M. Catōnis, hominis sapientissimī et vigilantissimī; quī cum sē virtūte, nōn  
7 genere, populō Rōmānō commendārī putāret, cum ipse suī generis initium ac  
8 nōminis ab sē gignī et prōpagārī vellet, hominum potentissimōrum suscepit  
9 inimicitias, et maximīs labōribus suis usque ad summam senectūtem  
10 summā cum glōriā vixit. Postea Q. Pompeius, humilī atque obscurō locō  
11 nātus, nōne plūrimīs inimicitias maximisque suis periculīs ac labōribus  
12 amplissimōs honōrēs est adeptus? Modo C. Fimbriam, C. Marium, C. Coelium  
13 vīdimus nōn mediocribus inimicitias ac labōribus contendere, ut ad istōs honōrēs  
14 pervenirent ad quōs vōs per lūdum et per neglegentiam pervēnistis. Haec eadem  
15 est nostrae ratiōnis regiō et via; hōrum nōs hominum sectam atque īstitūta  
16 persequimur.

17           Vidēmus quanta sit invidia quantōque in odiō apud quōsdam nōbilēs  
18 hominēs novōrum hominum virtūs et industria; sī tantulum oculōs deiecerimus,  
19 praestō esse insidiās; sī ūllum locum aperuerimur suspiciōnī aut crīmīnī,  
20 accipiendum statim vulnus esse. Semper nōbīs vigilandum, semper labōrandum  
21 vidēmus. Inimicitiae sunt, subeantur; labor, suscipiātur. Etenim tacitae magis  
22 et occultae inimicitiae timendae sunt quam indictae atque apertae. Hominum  
23 nōbilium nōn ferē quisquam nostrae industriae favet; nūllīs nostrīs officiīs  
24 benevolentiam illōrum adlicere possumus; quasī naturā et genere diiunctī sint,  
25 ita dissident ā nōbīs animō ac voluntate. Quārē quid habent eōrum inimicitiae  
26 periculī, quōrum animōs iam ante habueris inimicōs et invidōs quam ūllās  
27 inimicitias suscepis?

gignō, gignere – to cause, give rise to  
tantulum = in the least, so little  
adliciō, adlicere = to attract  
dissideō, dissidēre = to disagree with

prōpagō, prōpagāre – to extend, spread  
secta, ae, f. = path, course  
praestō esse = to be on hand

1. quaeret in line 1 means
 

A) he asks	B) he seeks
C) he complains	D) he will ask
  
2. fortasse in line 1 is best translated as
 

A) to have been brave	B) perhaps
C) brave	D) strongest
  
3. suscepturus es in line 2 is best translated as
 

A) are you going to undertake	B) to be about to undertake
C) you having undertaken	D) you will undertake
  
4. From lines 2-3 we learn that Cicero is doing this
 

A) freely and enthusiastically	B) without any enthusiasm nor willingly
C) eagerly and willingly	D) with Hercules' help
  
5. Cicero's complaint in lines 3-4 is that
 

A) he is not allowed to refuse the case.
B) he is not the same man as the one of noble birth.
C) his sons were not of noble birth.
D) he doesn't have the privileges of noble birth.



19. Noble men hated new men because of their  
A) courage B) birth C) class D) interest
20. Unless novī hominēs are careful, they will lose their way.  
A) **vērūm** B) **falsūm**
21. The new men  
A) must constantly be on guard. B) should not work too hard.  
C) must fear their governors. D) view the famous men with suspicion.
22. Inimicitiae sunt, subeantur is best translated as  
A) They are enemies who must be overtaken.  
B) These are hostilities which they may undergo.  
C) There are hostilities: let them be undertaken.  
D) May these enemies be undertaken.
23. Quid maximē timēre debēmus?  
A) hidden animosities rather than silence.  
B) overt and unspoken feuds.  
C) secret, silent enmity.  
D) unspoken and hidden feelings.
24. From line 23 we learn Cicero feels that  
A) hardly any of the nobles favor the efforts of the new men.  
B) new men are more deserving of honor than old.  
C) his efforts are not treated with the proper respect.  
D) he must be careful to give no occasion for reproach.
25. From lines 23-24 we learn that men like Cicero  
A) can attract no good will with their offices.  
B) attract the kindness of men like themselves with their works.  
C) are able to attract the kindness of nobles with good deeds.  
D) cannot attract the good will of nobles by their duties.
26. The nobles have been separated by nature and birth from 'new men'.  
A) **vērūm** B) **falsūm**
27. From lines 25-27 we learn  
A) that Cicero wanted to become one of the very powerful men.  
B) what dangerous minds his personal enemies had undertaken toward him.  
C) why Cicero undertook a case which involved him in the enmity  
of so many powerful men.  
D) where the hidden dangers of so many enemies were waiting  
for him to fight.
28. suscēperis in line 27 is best translated as  
A) you had undertaken B) you will have undertaken  
C) you have undertaken D) you are undertaken
29. Cicero writes as if he is addressing Verres' optimate supporters.  
A) **vērūm** B) **falsūm**
30. The tone of this passage is best described as  
A) satirical B) humorous  
C) bitter D) defensive

Passage B:

Caesar Describes the Classes of People in Gaul

1 In omnī Galliā eōrum hominum, quī aliquō sunt numerō atque honōre,  
2 genera sunt duo; nam plēbs paene servōrum habētur locō, quae nihil audet  
3 per sē, nullī adhibētur cōnsiliō. Plērīque, cum aut aere aliēnō aut magnitudīne  
4 tribūtōrum aut iniuriā potentiōrum premuntur, sēsē in servitūtem dīcant  
5 nōbilibus; quibus in hōs eadem omnia sunt iūra quae dominīs in servōs.  
6 Sed dē hīs duōbus generibus alterum est druidum, alterum equitum. Illī  
7 rēbus dīvinīs intersunt, sacrificia pūblica ac prīvāta prōcūrant, religiōnēs  
8 interpretantur; ad eōs magnus adulēscentium numerus disciplīnae causā  
9 concurrīt, magnōque hī sunt apud eōs honōre. Nam ferē dē omnibus  
10 contrōversiīs pūblicīs prīvātisque cōstituunt; et, sī quod est admissum facinus  
11 sī caedēs facta, sī dē hērēditāte, dē finibus contrōversia est, idem dēcernunt,  
12 praemia poenāsque cōstituunt; sī quī aut prīvātus aut populus eōrum  
13 dēcrētō nōn stetit, sacrificiīs interdīcunt. Haec poena apud eōs est gravissima.  
14 quibus ita est interdīctum, hī numerō impiōrum ac scelerātōrum habentur,  
15 hīs omnēs dēcēdunt, aditum sermonemque dēfugiunt, nē quid ex contāgiōne  
16 incommodī accipiant, neque hīs petentibus iūs redditur neque honor ūllus  
17 communicātur.

Dē bellō Gallicō, VI, 13

31. eōrum hominum in line 1 is translated as  
A) of these men                      B) those men  
C) their man                          D) their men
32. How many different groups of people live in all of Gaul?  
A) some honorable number              B) two  
C) three                                  D) very many
33. The meaning of nam plēbs paene servōrum habētur locō, (line 2) is best translated as  
A) for the plebs are considered to be slaves  
B) now the plebs are almost in the place of slaves  
C) for the plebs are considered almost in the place of slaves  
D) now the plebs are held in place by slaves
34. The best meaning of audet in line 2 is  
A) hears              B) dares              C) is accustomed      D) helps
35. According to lines 3-4, very many of the plebs are  
A) overwhelmed by debt or injury  
B) cursed by the rich and powerful  
C) crushed by the weight of their power  
D) angry because they have no money
36. potentiōrum in line 4 means  
A) of the powerful                      B) to power  
C) because of power                      D) of the more powerful
37. What happens to very many of the plebs?  
A) they die at an early age.  
B) they dedicate themselves as slaves to the nobles.  
C) they are given over to slavery by the nobles.  
D) they become poorer than slaves
38. The best translation of quibus in hōs eadem omnia sunt iūra line 5 is  
A) All the same laws apply to them.  
B) They are oppressed by these same laws.  
C) These same laws are used against them.  
D) They have the same laws over them.

39. Quālē hōmīnēs īn Gallīā habitant?  
 A) a large number                      B) plebs and slaves  
 C) druids and knights                 D) daring and honorable
40. According to lines 6-8, which of these is NOT a duty of the druids?  
 A) interpretation of omens            B) taking care of public and private sacrifices  
 C) taking the auspices                 D) explaining religion
41. Cūr multī adulescentēs ad eōs veniunt?  
 A) to make sacrifices                    B) to learn  
 C) to join the army                      D) to ask for help
42. Druids are honored by the young men.  
 A) **vērum**                                 B) **falsum**
43. Quī īn omnībus rēbus cōstituunt?  
 A) Druids    B) Youth    C) Knights    D) Students
44. Which of these are decided by the druids?  
 A) crimes                                 B) inheritances  
 C) boundaries                             D) all of these
45. What is the worst punishment for a Gaul?  
 A) to be killed by the druids.  
 B) to be shut off from the sacrifices.  
 C) to be excluded from the prizes after battle.  
 D) to undergo private punishments.
46. What do the other Gauls think about someone who has been punished by Druids?  
 A) He is included among the dead  
 B) He is sent away to die as an outcast.  
 C) He is considered wicked and infamous.  
 D) He is subjected to great torture.
47. What does aditum sermonemque dēfugiunt (line 15) mean?  
 A) They run up to hear him speak.  
 B) They escape from the speech.  
 C) They flee his entrance and speech.  
 D) They avoid his approach.
48. nē quid ex contāgiōne incommōdī accipiant (lines 15-16) mean  
 A) in order to receive no inconvenience from the contact.  
 B) to accept nothing contagious from the angry men.  
 C) not to approach anything contagious or inconvenient.  
 D) in order that inconvenience not receive any contagion.
49. neque hīs petentibus iūs redditur neque (line 16) means  
 A) either . . . or                            B) neither . . . nor  
 C) both . . . and                            D) and neither . . . and not
50. petentibus (line 16) is refers to those  
 A) evil-doers                                B) priests  
 C) victims                                    D) good citizens

**TIE-BREAKERS:** The following questions will be scored only to break ties. Please use #96-100 on the Scantron sheet for your answers.

96. According to Cicero in Passage A, line 4 means that
- A) even while sleeping, these men receive the good will of Romans.
  - B) those men who are sleeping are carried by noble men.
  - C) the reports of all Romans while sleeping are given to noblemen.
  - D) when everyone is sleeping, all Romans are protected.
97. Cicero describes Pompey as a man
- A) who was humble and deserving of greater rank.
  - B) of greatest humility and rank.
  - C) who was born of low rank and status.
  - D) whose father had very many enemies.
98. inimicitia is used throughout Passage A to mean
- A) warfare
  - B) personal animosity
  - C) friendship
  - D) envy
99. According to Passage B, Caesar thought that
- A) the Druids were not very important to the Gauls.
  - B) the Gauls honored Druids more than other men.
  - C) Druids had their greatest power among the slaves.
  - D) Druids were of less importance than the Knights.
100. The common people in Gaul were often overwhelmed
- A) by personal debt and huge tribute
  - B) because slaves did all the jobs they wanted.
  - C) because they couldn't receive the tribute of powerful men.
  - D) by personal injuries and poor advice